compromise in regard to its more obviously unfait RECENT RUSSIAN POLICY.

Since the treaty of 1886 humale has striven to de-serve the boon she now asks by a pallog se anlight-ened and so closely in accordance with the spirit of the most advanced civilization that all friends of progress must desire her success. In spite of the fact that at any time the outbreak of war would necessarily involve the destruction of all her comnecessarily involve the destruction of all her com-mercial marine on the waters of the Black Sea, she has encouraged in every possible way her shipping interests in these very waters, where she is powerless to defend them from rum. At the expense of the Coar steam lines have been maintained to carry mails, passengers and cargo at regular intervals between all the principal ports of the Black-Sea and Constantinople, there onnecting with a second Russian line, trading to the ports of Southern Asia Minor, Cyprus and Syria, as well as with three or four other steam lines to the Western Mediterranean. And in this policy she has been actuated by views so expanded as to carry on even the Turkish traffic between Constantinople and the Northern Turkish ports of Asia Minor. The Turkish government has never had the energy to start a line from its capital to run along the shores of the Black Sea, and thus tap the ports under the protection of the Crescent. Even the mails of the Porte and the persons of its officials are conveyed from Stambou to Trepizond and other Turkish ports in Russian Then Russia has constantly labored to improve her internal communications s as to throw the produce of the whole Senthern country into Railroads have been so systematized as to concentrate there; the custom houses and her ex-tensive official hierarchy have been purged of the corruption which formerly made them the terror of foreigners, and alien merchants have found that no effort is spared to redress any grievance under which they labor. Unfortunately, there are no complete sta-tistics of the entire trade of the Black Soa, so we are unable to express in figures the exact story of the rapid progress which this wise and generous policy has brought about. The two chief ports, Odessa and Trebizond, however—the one Russian and the other Turkish—display the truth with suffi cient eraphasis. Odessa in 1850 was estimated at only 80,000 population; in 1870 it is said to contain 130,000 inhabitants. Trebizond has made even grander strides, and now boasts 40,000 inhabitants. in this prosperity the whole civilized world shares. Certainly, when it is seen how largely Russia has and again, how Turkey has done absolutely nothing toward it, but to supinely look on in complacent in-delence, there can be but little doubt about the abstract instice of placing these two Powers upon a naval equality.

THE BLACK SEA. Some few particulars as to the character and trade of these seas will be of interest. The Black Sea, or as it was called in ancient times, the Euxine, is about 700 miles in length with an average breadth of 230. It is said to receive one-third of all the running waters of Europe, and it is very much less sait than the Mediterranean. Like the latter, it has no perceptible tide. For a long time it was believed to have a higher level than the Sea of Marmora, a fact the Mediterranean. A scientific board of inquiry demonstrated, however, that the levels of the two are identical, and it is still a matter of doubt where the immense volumes of water it annually receive are absorbed. Evaporation, which is very active under the influence of a flerce South Russian sun, is the only satisfactory solution of the problem left us. The Black Sea is very eep, varying along the shores from four to fortyeight fathoms, while in the centre no soundings have yet been found. It takes its name not from the color of its waters, but from the sombre tints of the thick forests which fringe its shores, or, perhaps, as some have conjectured, from the gloomy, leaden sky which forms its almost constant canopy. It has but one large bay, and its ports, though sufficiently numerous, are not very secure. Its navigation. though imperilled occasionally by severe storms, is by no means dangerous, as it is singularly free from rocks and shoals. The shores on the northeast, east and southwest are formed by a bold chain of rugged cliffs, averaging 100 feet in height, but on the north and northwest the coast the is scarcely elevated above the level of the water. NICOLARY,

where, according to recent cable despatches, considerable naval force is now being concentrated, is situated on the angle formed by the confluence of the Bug and the Ingeul, about forty six miles from the Black Sea. It was founded by Catharine in 1789 and speedity rese to importance, and in the Crimean war no less than 137 armed ves-sels were gathered before it, sixteen of which were frigates. But the treaty of 1856 indirectly disarmed it, and the present concentration of armed vessels at this place is a clear violation of the provisions of the

connected with it by the narrow straits of Yenikale, is much smaller, being only about 168 miles long and eighty broad. Its waters are fresh and abound with fish, but are very stallow, and fall off towards the west into huge marshes, which have been aptly named the Putrid Sea. It is of comparatively little importance for purposes of navigation, though it has several ports and roadsteads. Its chief industry is its disheries, and next to the Danube it is the most tertile source of the famed caviar.

within the last decade made rapid strides in the path of material and industrial development. The entire Russian coast is annually growing in population, wealth and importance. Odessa, how-ever, bids fair to absorb nearly all the trade. It chiefly exports wheat, tallow, hides, wool and leather, and takes in return the products of all parts of manufacturing Europe. The southern shore, comprising the northern line of Asia Minor, has also been quickened into an activity which bids fair to bring it up to its ancient prosperity. Samsoon and Trebizond are the principal ports, and are now rapidly becoming gates through which the trade of Persia, Armenia and Central Asia can flow to Europe. The local products are not very important, chiefly consisting of wool, kides and breadetuffs. The TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

While Russia disclaims any other intention in the present movement than opening the Black Sea to her feet and to all other navies, and while, if she gains that point by peaceful diplomacy she may ask for no other advantage, it is none the less certain that, it she has to resort to war, she will not be satisfied with that, but will aim at territorial extension. It went hard with her in 1856 to have to surrender that portion of the Bessarabian province which comprised the mouths of the Danube and gave her control of the navigation of that river. The Empress Catherine had wrested it by war from the Sultan. The stege of its great fortress, Ismail, is colebrated by Byron in his "Don Juan," where, speaking of Suwarrow, the Russian general, he

eays:

With bloody hands he wrote his first despatch,
And here exactly follows what he said—

"Glory to God and to the Empress"—Fowers

Eternall such names migled!) Ismail's curs.

But Ismail was restored to Turkey in 1856, and
now forms part of Roumania. Will not Russia attempt to regain that siice of territory and the whole of Roumania, so as to make the Danube her boun-dary in that direction? It is more than probable that she will, even if she do not make a clean aweep of it down to Constantinople and the Mediterranean.
THE PRESENT PREFABATIONS.

alluded to in cable telegrams of the day before yester alluded to in cable triegrams of the day locally setting and arming day, as now going on for strengthening and arming "Azof," must refer to the general defences of the sea. At one time there was a very strong and a very ancient fortress named Azof on the banks of the Don, about thirty miles from its mouth; but, the river having silted up, it ceased to pessess any importance and has been allewed to fall into escay. Of late years the Russians have been very active in defending the Straits of Yenikale, and the suddenly enlarged character and energy of these preparations is probably what is now referred to.

But it is on the side of European Turthat progress has been most active, ecent development of Roumania was briefly ted. It now numbers about four million inmis, who are mainly devoted to agricultura-The soil is very rich, and railroads and ing of the Danube are speedily making the

country one of the most wealthy in Europe, in spite of internal political troubles. Departs, also peopled by Slaves, is full of promise, and the declaration of Sulina, at the Bulgarian and principal mouth of the Danube, as a free port will doubtless do wonders in stimulating its vast natural productive powers. Varus, the next principal port, is also connected with the Danube by a railroad which strikes across the country to Bastehut. the country to Rustchuk.

THE DARDANGLINS AND ROSPHORUS. Only the shores of the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora now remain to be noticed, and, thanks to the "do nothing, let alene" policy of the Porte, they are, perhaps, 'going ahead" faster and surer than any other part directly connected with the Black Sea. Some idea of the immense trade which traverses this channel to Constantinople and the Black Sea ports may be formed from the vessels daily pass through them, either going or re-turning. Of course most of these are small craft, but the aggregate tennage must be enormous. On the Danube, too, which is now free to all the world, there are no less than two hundred and fifty steams ers, under the Austrian, Russian and English dags.

BYZANTIUM REVIVED. nopic will again be the mistress of European trade, and the intense and ever growing activity of the Black Sea populations is the surest earnest of her destiny. One cannot help wondering, however, whether Turkey, which has done absolutely nothing towards this development, and is still too lazy to heartily sympathize with the spirit that dictates to hearthy sympathize with the spirit that dictates it, will then be allowed to hold possession of the old capital of the Christian East, and of that wonderful church of St. Sophia, far more ancient and much more precious in traditions than even St. Peter's. As a matter of poetical justice, revived Byzantium ought certainly to pass into the hands of that enlightened Russian civilization which is now laying sure and deep the foundations of her coming

THE TREATY OF PARIS.

The fellowing is the text of the general treaty between har Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Sardinia and the Sultan, signed at Paris, March 30, 1856. Ratifications exchanged at Paris, April 27, 1856:-

tions exchanged at Paris, April 27, 1850:—

In the name of Almignty God.

Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of all the Russias, the King of Sardinia and the Emperor of the Ottomans, and mated by the desire of putting an end to the calamities of war, and wishing to specific the refurn of the compleations which occasioned it, resolved to come to an understanding with his Majesty the Emperor of Austria as to the bases on which peace might be re-established and consolidated, by securing, through the control of the control

[Here follow the names and titles of the plenipotentiaries of the several Powers—England being represented by the Earl of Cinrendon and Lord Cowley, the English Ambas-sador to France; Austria by the Count of Buol-Schauenstein, Baron Hubner, the Prussian Ambassador to France: France by Count Walewski and Baron de Bourqueney, French Ambassador to Austria; Russia by Count Orioff and Baron de Brunnon, Russian Ambassador to the Germanic Confeders ion; Sardinia by Count Cayour and the Marquis of Villa-Marini, the Italian Minister to France, and Turkey by Ali Pacha, Grand Vizier, and Mehemet Djemil Bey, the Turkish Minister to France. Prussia was also invited to participate, and was represented by Baron de Manteufel and the Count of Hatzfeldt Wildenburg-Schoenstein, the Prussian Minister to

France.]
The pienipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Apricia 1. From the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty there shall be peace and friendship between her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, his Majesty the King of Bardine, bus Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, on the other part; as well as between their heirs and successors, their respective dominions and subjects, in perpetuity.

Aur. 2. Peace being happly re-established between their said Majestes, the territories conquered or occupied by their armies during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated. Special arrangements shall regulate the mode of the evacuation, which shall be as prompt as possible.

ART. 5. Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of all the Russias, the King of Sardinna, and the Suitan, grant a full and entire amnesty to those of their subjects who may have been compromised by any participation whatsoever in the events of the war in favor of the cause of the enemy. It is expressly understood that such amnesty shall extend to the subjects of each of the belincerent parties who may have continued, during the war, to be employed in the service of one of the other belingerents.

ART. 6. Priseners of war shall be immediately given up on either side.

ART. 7. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Majesty the King of Sardimia, declare the Sublime Porte admitted to participate in the advantages of the public law and system (concert) of Europe. Their Majesties engage, each on his part, to respect the independence and the territorial integrity of the Ottoman empire; guarantee in common the strict observance of that engagement, and will, in consequence, consider any act tending to its violation as a question of general interest.

ART. 8. If there should arise between the Sublime Porte and one or more of the other signing Powers any misunderstanding which might endanger the maintenance of their relations the Sublime Porte and each of such Powers, befere having recourse to the use of force, shall afford the other contracting parties the opportunity of preventing such an extremity by means of their mediation.

ART. 9. His Imperial Majesty the Sultan having, in his constant solicitude for the welfare of his subjects, issued a firman which, wills ameliorating their condition without distinction of religion or of race, records his generous intentions towards the Christian population of his empire, and wishing to give a turther proof of his sentiments in that respect, has resolved to co

Powers receguize the high value of this communication. It is clearly understood that it cannot in any
case give to the said Fowers the right to interfere
either collectively or separately in the relations of
his Majesty the Sultan with his subjects nor in the
internal administration of his empire.

ART. 16. The convention of the 13th of July, 1841,
which maintains the ancient rule of the Ottoman
empire relative to the closing of the Strats of the
Bosphorus and of the Dardanelles, has been revised
by commen consent. The act concluded for that
purpose, and in conformity with that principle, between the high contracting parties, is and remains
annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the
same force and validity as if it formed an integral
part thereof.

ART. 11. The Black Sea is neutralized; its waters
and its ports, thrown open to the mercantile marine
of every nation, are fermally and in perpetuity interdicted to the flag of war, either of the Powers,
possessing its coasts, or of any other Power, with the
exceptions mentioned in articles fourteen and nineteen of the present treaty.

ART. 12. Free from any impediment, the commerce in the ports and waters of the Black Sea shall
be subject only to regulations of health, customs and
police, framed in a spirit favorable to the development of commercial transactions. In order to afford
to the commercial and maritime interests of every
nation the security which is desired, Russia and the
Sublime Ports will admit consuls into their ports
situated upon the coast of the Black Sea, in conformity with the principles of international law.

ART. 18. The Black Sea being neutralized according to the torms of article 11, the maintenance or
establishment upon its ceast of military-maritime
arsenals becomes alike nunscessary and purposeless;
in consequence, his Majesty the Emperor of all the
Russias and the Sultan having concluded a convention for the purpose of settling the force and the
number of light vessels necessary for the service of
their coasts, whi

(The second article of this convention gives to asia and to Turkey the right of maintaining in the Black Sea each six war steamers of 800 tens and four light steam or salling vessels of 200 tons each.—

ART. 16. The act of the Congress of Vienna having thereof. EDITOR OF THE HERALD.]

new fation of rivers which separate or traverse dif-ferent States, the contracting Fowers stipulate among thomselves that these principles shall in future be equally applied to the Danube and its mouths. They declare that this arrangement hence-forth forms a part of the public law of Europe and take it under their granantes. The navigation of the Danube cannot be subjected to any impedimens of clarge nos appressily provided for by the stipula-tions contained in the following articles; in conse-quence, there shall not be levied any tofi founded solely upon the fact of the navigation of the river, nor any duty upon the goods which may be on board of vessels. The regulations of police and of quaran-tine to be established for the safety of the States separated or traversed by that river shall be se-framed as to facilitate, as much as possible, the pas-sage of vessels. With the exception of such regula-tions no obstacle whatever shall be opposed to tree navigation.

is go of versels. With the exception of such regalations no obstacle whatever shall be opposed to free navigation.

ART. 16. With the view to carry out the arrangements of the preceding article, a commission, in which Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey shall each be represented by one delegate, shall be charged to designate and to cause to be executed the works necessary below is archia, to clear the mouths of the Danuba, as well as the neighboring parts of the sea, from the sands and other impediments which obstruct them, in order to put that part of the fiver aid the said parts of the sea in the best possible state for navigation. In order to occur the expenses of such works, as well as of the establishments intended to secure and to facilitate the navigation at the mouths of the Danube, fixed duties, of a suitable rate, settled by the commission by a majority of votes, may be lavied, on the express condition that in this respect, as in evolv ofter, the fings of all nations shall be treated on the footlay of perfect equality.

[These duties amounted in 1806 to \$100,000, the commerce of the various flags being represented by the following figures:—Greece, 138,900 tons; Great Britain, 82,600; Austria, 61,000; Russia, 12,800; Norway 12,200; Plante, 182,000.

56,000; Turkey, 36,800; France, 13,200; Russia, 12,800; Norway, 12,200; all others, less than 10,000.— EDITOR OF THE HERALD.]

EDITOR OF THE HERALD.]

Aut. 17. A commission shall be established, and shall be composed of delegates of Austria, Eavaria, the Sublime Porte, and Wurtemberg (one for each of those Powers), to whom shall be added commissioners from the three Danubian Principalities, whose nomination shall have been approved by the Porte. This commission, which shall be permanent:—1. Shall prepare regulations of navigation and river pelice; 2. Shall remove the impedimenta, of whatever nature they be, which still prevent the application to the Danube of the arrangements of the treaty of Vienna; 3. Shall order and cause to be executed the necessary works throughout the whole course of the river; and 4, shall, after the dissolution of the European commission, see to maintaining the mouths of the Danube and the neighboring parts of the sea in a navigable state.

Agr. 13. It is understood that the European commission shall have completed its task, and that the river commission shall have completed its task, and that the seribed in the preceding article under Nos. I and 2, within the period of two years. The signing Powers assembled in conference having blocal the works described in the preceding article under Nos. I and 2, within the period of two years. The signing Powers assembled in conference having been informed of that fact shall, after having placed it on record, promines the dissolution of the European commission, and from that time the permanent river commission shall enjoy the same powers as those with which the European commission shall have until then been invested.

ANT. 19. In order to insure the execution of the regulations which shall have been established by common agreement, in conformity with the principles above declared, each of the contracting Powers shall have the tight to stelled, at all times, two light vessels at the mouths of the Danube.

ANT. 2. If a exchange for the towns, ports and territories enimerated in article four of the present treaty, and in order more fully to secure the freedom of the navigation of the Danube, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias consents to the rectification of his frontier in Bessarabla. The new frontier shall begin from the Black Bes, on kilometre to the east of the Lake Bourna Boia, shall run perpendicularly to the Akerman road, shall follow that to the east of the Lake Bourna Soia, shall run per-pendicularly to the Akerman road, shall follow that road to the Val de Trajan, pass to the south of Bol-grad, ascend the course of the river Yaipuck to the Height of Saratsika, and terminate at Katameri on the Pruth. Above that point the old frontier be-tween the two empires shall not undergo any modi-fication. Delegates of the contracting Powers shall fix, in its details, the line of the new frontier.

(By this cassion of territory Russia divested her-self of the control of the mouths of the Danube and lost the important city and fortress of Ismail on that river.-EDITOR OF THE HERALD.]

lost the important city and fortress of Ismail on that river.—EDITOR OF THE HERALD.]

ART. 21. The territory ceded by Russia shall be annexed to the Principality of Muldavia under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte. The inhabitants of that tetritory shall enjoy the rights and privileges section of the Principalities; and, during the space of three years, they shall be permitted to transfer their dotaiclic claewhere, disposing freely of their property.

ART. 22. The Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia shall contains to to enjoy under the suserainty of the Porte, and under the guarantee of the contacting Powers, the privileges and immunities of which they are in possession. No exclusive protection shall be exercised over them by any of the guaranteeing Powers. There shall be no separate right of interference in their internal affairs.

ART. 23. The Sublime Porte engages to preserve to the said Principalities an independent and national administration, as well as inil liberty of worship, of legislation, of commerce, and of navigation. The laws and statutes at present in force shall be revised. In order to establish a complete agreement in regard to such revision, a special commission, as te the composition of which the high contracting Powers will come to an understanding among themselves, shall assemble, without delay, at Bucharest, together with a commissioner of the Sublime Porte. The business of this commission shall be to investigate the present state of the Principalities, and to propose bases for their ruture or ganization.

ART. 24. His Majesty the Sultan promises to convoke immediately in each of the two provinces a regulate the mode of the evacuation, which shall be as prompt as possible.

ART. 3. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russian cagages to restore to his Majesty the Sultan the town and citadel of Kars, as well as the other parts of the Ottoman Territory of which the Russian troops are in possession.

ART. 4. Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of the French, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, engage to restore to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias the towns and ports of Sebastopol, Balakiava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria, Kerrch, Jenikale, Kinburn, as well as all other territories occupied by the allieu troops.

ART. 6. Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of the Session most clearly the interests of all classes of society. These divans shall be called upon to express the wishes of the propole in regard to the difficulty organization of the principalities. An in-

definitive organization of the principalities. An instruction from the Congress shall regulate the relations between the commission and these divans.

ARR. 25. Taking into consideration the opinion expressed by the two divans, the commission shall transmit, without delay, to the present seat of the conferences the result of its own labors. The final agreement with the suzerain Power shall be recorded in a convention to be concluded at Paris between the high contracting parties; and a hattisherif, in conformity with the stipulations of the Convention, shall constitute definitively the erganization of those provinces, placed thenceforward under the collective gnarantee of all the signing Powers.

[The two provinces were, on the 224 of the contraction of the strength of the collective gnarantee of the contraction of the signing Powers.

[The two provinces were, on the 234 of December. 861, united under the name of Roumania, with a parliamentary form of government. Its head or Hospodar is Prince Charles, Prince of Hohenzollern Signaringen, whe was recognized by the Sublime Porte on 24th October, 1866. Roumania pays to the Porte an annual tribute of about \$300,000.—Epiron

ART. 25.—It is agreed that there shall be in the Principalities a national armed force, organized with the view to maintain the security of the interior and to ensure that of the frontiers. No impediment shall be opposed to the extraordinary measures of defence which, by agreement with the Sublime Porte, they may be called upon to take in order to repel shy external aggression.

ART. 27.—If the internal tranquility of the Principalities should be menaced or compromised the Sublime Porte shall come to an understanding with the other contracting Powers in regard to the measures to be taken for maintaining or re-establishing legal order. No armed intervention can take place without previous agreement between those Powers.

ART. 28. The Principality of Servia shall continue to hold of the sublime Porte, in conformity with the Imperial Hats which fix and determine its rights and immunities, placed henceforward under the collective guarantee of the contracting Powers. In consequence, the said Principality shall preserve its independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, of legislation, of commerce and of navigation.

ART. 29. The right of garrison of the Sublime

consequence, the said Principality shall preserve its independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, of legislation, of commerce and of navigation.

Aut. 29. The right of garrison of the Sublime Pette, as stipulated by anterior regulations, is maintained. No armed intervention can take place in Servia without previous agreement between the high contracting Powers.

Art. 30. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and his Majesty the Sulian maintain, in its integrity, the state of their possessions in Asia, such as it legally existed sefore the rupture. In order to prevent all local dispute the line of fronter shall be verified, and, if necessary, rectified, without any prejudice as regards territory being sustained by either party. For this purpose a mixed commissioner, end commissioners, two Ottoman commissioners, ene English commissioner and one French commissioners, shall be sent to the spot immediately after the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Court of Russia and the Sublime Ports. Its isbors shall be completed within the period of eight months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

Art. 31. The territories eccupied during the war by the troops of their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and fresand, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, and the Sublime Ports, on the 14th of June, of the same year, between Austria and the Sublime Ports; and on the 18th of March, 1864, between Great Britain, France, and the Sublime Ports; and on the 18th of March, 1865, between Sardinia and the Sublime Ports; and on the 18th of March, 1865, between Great Britain prance, and the Sublime Ports; and on the 18th of March, 1865, between the Bublime Ports and the means of execution shall form the subject of an arrangement between the Bublime Ports and the Powers whose troops have occupied its territory.

Art. 32. Until the treaties or conventions which existed before the war between the beligreent Powers have been ei

Age. 24. The present treaty shall be ratified, and to ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris in the the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris in the space of four weeks, or sooner if possible, in wineas whereof the respective planipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed therete the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the thirtieth day of the month of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and divests.

MICH. IN SIGN OF THE SIGN OF T COWLEY. BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN. HUBNER.
A. WALEWSKI,
BOURQUENEY,
MANTEUFFEL.

The Straits of the Dardanelles and Bos-The following additional convention, agreed to by he same Powers and plenipotentiaries, was annexed

to the treaty:-OF AUSTRIA, THE EMPEROR OF THE PRENCH, THE EING OF PRUSSIA, THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE EING OF SARDINIA ON THE ONE TARE AND THE SULTAN ON THE OTHER PART RESPECTING THE STRAITS OF THE DARPANELLES AND OF THE BOS-PROBUS—SIGNED AT PARIS, MARCH 50, 1356— BATHFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT PARIS, APRIL 27, 1366.

ARIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT PARIS, APRIL 27, 1856.

In the name of Almighty Got.

Their Majesues the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of all the Russias, signing parties to the convention of the 18th day of July, 1841, and his Majesty the King of Sardinta, wishing to record in common their unanimous determination to conform to the ancient rule of the Ottoman empire, according to which the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Besphorus are closed to forcing ships of war so long as the Porte is at peace, their said Majesties, on the one part, and his Majesty the Sulian, on the other, have resolved to renew the Convention concined at London on the 18th day of July, 1841, with the exception of some medifications of detail which do not affect the principle upen which it resus.

on on the 18th cap of detail which do not assect from medifications of detail which do not assect in principle upon which it rests.

In consequence their said Majesties have named in consequence their said Majesties (naming

thom), who have agreed upon the iollowing articles:

ARTICLE 1. His Majesty the Sultan, on the one part, declares that he is firmly resolved to maintain for the future the principle invariably established as the ancient rule of his empire, and in virtue of which it has, at all times, been prohibites for the sulps of war of foreign Powers to enter the Straits of the Dardaneiles and of the Bosphoras; and that, so long as the Porte is at peace his Majesty will admit no foreign ship of war into the anid straits. And their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of all the Russias and the King of Prussia, the Emperor of all the Russias and the King of Prussia, on the other part, engage to respect this determation of the Sultan, and to conform themselves to the principle above declared.

ART. 2. The Sultan reserves to himself, as in times past, to deliver firmans of passage for light vessels under flag of war, which shall be employed, as usual, in the service of the missions of foreign Powers.

ART. 3. The same exception applies to the light vessels under flag of war, which each of the contracting Powers is authorized to station at the meuths of the Danube in order to secure the execution of the regulations relative to the liberty of that river, and the number of which is not to exceed two for each Power.

ART. 4. The present convention, annexed to the

river, and the number of which is not to exceed two for each Power.

Akt. 4. The present convention, annexed to the general treaty signed at Paris this day, shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged in the space of four week, or sooner if possible.

Done at Paris the 30th day of March, 1856.

An additional convention was agreed to, by which the Emperor of Russia stipulates that the Aland Islands (in the Baltic Sea) shall not be fortified, and that no military or naval establishment shall be maintained or created there.

Maritime Law-Privateering Abelished. DECLARATION RESPECTING MARITIME LAW, SIGNED BY THE PLENIPOYENTIARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, PRANCE, PRUSSIA, BUSSIA, BARDINIA AND TURKEY, ASSEMBLED IN CONGRESS AT PARIS, APRIL 16, 1856.

The Ficalpotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of March, 1856, assembled in conference.

The Picarpotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of March, 1856, assembled in conference—

Considering:—
That maritime law, in time of war, has long been the subject of deplorable disputes;
That the uncertainty of the law and of the duties in such a matter gives rise to differences of opinion between neutrals and belligerents which may occasion serious difficulties, and even conflicts;
That it is consequently advantageous to establish a uniform dectrine on so important a point;
That the plenipotentiaries assembled in Congress at Paris cannot better respend to the intentions by which their governments are animated than by seeking to introduce into international relations niced principles in this respect;
The above mentioned plesipotentiaries, being duly authorized, resolve to cencort among themselves as te the means of attaining this object; and, having some to an agreement, have adopted the following solemn declaration:

1. Privalecting is, and remains, abolished.
2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.
4. Biockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

The governments of the undersigned plenipoten—

claim cannot but be received with gratitude by the whole world, the undersigned plenipotentiaries doubt not that the efforts of their governments to obtain the general adoption thereof will be crowned with full success.

The present declaration is not and shall not be binding, except upon those Powers who have acceded, or shall accede, to it.

Done at Paris, the 16th of April, 1856.

This new maritime law, abolishing privateering,

was formally adhered to by all the other principal Powers of the world, with the exception of the United States. Our government wanted to have the principle applied, not only to armed private vessels, but to the public vessels of war. But the European governments were not prepared to go that length, and consequently the formal adhesion of the United States to the maritime law established at Paris has not been given. A movement in that direction was made by our government at the opening of the re-bellien, but as war was existing, and as the English saw their advantage in scading out the Alabams and other privateers under the Confederate flag, objection was made, and the United States still remains outside of that arrangement. An absurd rumor has been mentioned as prevailing in England that Rosale in the event of a war would therefore commission American cruisers; but as they would then become Russian and cease to be American, and as Russia has agreed to the abolition of privateering. the story is ridiculous on its very face.

GOOD ST. BARNABAS.

The Missionary Association of St. Burnabas Chapel.
The St. Barnabas Association report, through

their president, Rev. A. H. Warne, as follows:-The number of boys admitted since October 25, 1869, is 186; the number expelled, 11; left for reasons unknown, 111; number on register, June 1, 1870, 14; number of nights the school was open, 158; average attendance per night, 9.

The superintendent complains of the scant accom-

medations at the time of his arrival, and lauds the present arrangement. He says:-We commenced eur labor with eight scholars. The number grad-ually increased until the end of the menth, when there were sixty-four names. For some winter months I am unable, he says, to present s months I am unable, he says, to present a favorable report, the average attendance being very small. This was partly owing to a lack of accommodations, though since our removal to our new quarters the attendance has been good. The statement of the librarian shews that the room was epen from June 1, 1889, to May, 1870–297 nights. The average weekly attendance was 97, and the aggregate attendance was 4,649. The librarian classes a majority of the boys as terman or of German descent, with a few of Sectch and English parentage. An appeal is made by the librarian to those who have much money and much leisure, and little clas, and a slatement is made showing the receipts for the cievem months last past as \$398.20, the expenditures as \$585.07, with a balance on hand of \$10.18.

AN AGED WIPS MURDERS HER HUSBAND REJOICES OVER THE DEED.—Between four and five o'clock last evening one of the corners of Glara and Perdido streets was the scene of an uncommon homi-Perdido streets was the scene of an uncommon homicide. Jane Durnia, not less than sixty-five years old, keeps a grocery there, and has for a leng time. Her nusband, Charles, was, perhaps, not one of the best of men, and the couple lived together in almost constant contention. Yesterday their quarrels culminated in a broody feed, she seizing a dommon axe and beating him to death with the head of it. So terrible was the old woman's anger that site did not cease her efforts until quite worn out with excitement ane exertion, leaving him a confused mass of blood and firsh. The old man breathed until about six o'clock, when he died. Mrs. Durnin was arrested and confined in the First precinct statical house, where she, apparently in her right senses. declared that she was giad ner husband was 'dead. Orconer Roobe held an inquest eliciting these lacts.—New Orleans Republican, Nov. 15.

THANKSCIVING DAY.

The Festival of Te-Day and the Thanksgivings of the Past-The National and State Proclamations—The Programme for the "City of Churches."

With the early light of this happy Thanksgiving morning the proclamations which we publish be-low-hiding beneath a dull flood of official verbiage the cheery burden of gratitude for the past, of hope for the future, of solemn trust ever and always in the goodness of the Governing Mind that contro and guides the restless shuttles of the Loom of Life—will pass into joyous effect. Not for the first time does this pleasant duty of ushering in with words of welcome the one grand featival of our national year fall to the lot of the writer. And as the sands of this eventful century run out it seems to the never-weary soutinel on the watchtower of journalism as though each recurring Thanksgiving must find us with fuller hearts, and with eyes swin-ming over in a liveller witness of our gratitude, re-

ming over in a livelier witness of our gratitude, responding to the invitation of our appointed rulers to humbly and heartily recognize the opened hand of Him "whose mercy endureth for ever."

Much, indeed, have we to be thankful for! But a few short years ago this wide and beautiful neritage of ours was stained with the foul blot—and no slender minority of our people were drunk with the fascinations—of the hineeus sin of human bondage. Through years of tears and blood, embittered and hallowed with priceless sacrifices; through weary summers and winters of affiction, of aton ement and of works "meet for repentance," we struggled on, until at last the edifice of our national life, reposing on the sure foundation of equality and universal brotherhood, its stones unpolluted by orime and its flashing dome surmounted not mercly Liberty, challenges in the meet majesty of blameless purity the admiration, and even the reverence, of a inffering world. Far across the ocean the air is quited labor, the low moan of unpitied misery, and the hopeless, reckless laugh of mental darkness and spiritual degradation. And within the last few months more awful sounds have mingled in that pitiful litany of pain and wans and wrong. Two vast, merciless despotisms have met together in the sacok of battle, and all the horrible ord of war—the wild death shrick of the stricken soldier, the sobs and groans and delirious oaths of the wounded, the sullen booming of cannon and the sharp crack of musketry—the veritable music of Hades—have swelled that sad chorus of misery. The fairest parts of a wide land have been devastated by fire and sword, and its soil, stripped of its present fruits, has been fertilized for harvests by the spilling upon its mute bosom of needs of precious blood. Burning homesteads, starving multitudes, and millions of armed men struggling together in deadly condict and inflamed by the worst passions of our nature—these make up the sad spectacle that greets our gaze as we wander

in thought across the Atlantic,
But here, at home, how different! Peace, daily
growing into prefounder and heartier succerity; naterial plenty, without parallel in human and intellectual activity, which seems like the dawn of the coming golden day, in which ne essential truth, whether moral or physical, shall be hid from mortal ken—s happy, industrious, contented, prosperous, enlightened, thoughtful netion. Some weak places there may be in our national and social system; but we see good men everywhere banding together to set them right, and we can take comfort in the thought that their efforts will

assuredly be crowned with success.

In our own city this Thanksgiving promises to be, indeed, a day of rejeting and consolation for all who by misfortane or by misconduct have been thrown into the cold shadow of poverty. All our thrown into the celd shadow of poverty. All our charitable institutions will be fragrant with the fumes of good cheer, and radiant with the bright faces and noisy with the harmless mirth of laose to whom life yields but rare occasions of enjoyment. Even our prisons will for once relax the rigid severity of acoustomed discipline, and the sad tenants of their cheerless walls, in the satisfaction of an almost forgotten comfert, will long for an oppertunity to deserve once more the friendship of good men. Many a weary world-jaded neart, oppressed by the undeserved malice of destiny, or weighed down by the meritod reward of guilt, will be saved from the misery of utter despair by the kind and merciful charities this welcome gate day.

In the mass of honey somes united families cir-

band of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's fig.

4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient reality to prevent access to the coast of the effective—that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient reality to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

The governments of the undersigned pientpotentairies engage to bring the present dectaration to the knowledge of the States which have not taken part in the Congress of Paris, and to invite them to accede to it.

Convinced that the maxims which they now proclaim cannot but be received with gratitude by the whole world, the undersigned plentpotentiaries of youth and hope and will light the path over the world. The governments of the undersigned plentpotential spirit of this glad festival, and certainly the memory of this happy day will be undersigned plentpotentiaries of youth and hope and will light the path over the world. The find success the solution by the genial spirit of this glad festival, and certainly the memory of this happy day will be with the full flush of youth and hope and will light the path over the full flush of youth and hope and will light the path over the world. The present dentral Rallway Company had of this velocities of the Northern Central Rallway Company had of the Indiana the Indiana Central Rallway Company had of the Northern Central Rallway Company had of the Indiana Central Rallway Company had of the Northern Central Rallway Company had of the Indiana Central Rallway Company had of the Indiana Central Rallway Company had of the Indi

which they will pass, long years hence, after many a hereavement and serrow, to the last home of all the dwellers upon Earth.

The details of the public and sectarian observances of the day in New York city were published yesterday, and it is therefore needless to repeat them here.

The Proclamations.

NY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Whereas it behooves a people sensible of dependence on the Almighty, publicly and collectively, to acknowledge their gratitude for His favors and mercies, and humbly to beseech for their continuance; and whereas the people of the United States, during the year now about to end, have special cause to be thankful for general prosperity, abundant harvests, and exemption from positience, foreign war and civil strife; now,

Therefore, be it known that I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, concurring in any similar recommendations from chief magistrates of States, do hreely recommend to all citizens to meet in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 24th day of Nevember uext, there to give thanks for the bounty of God during the year about to class, and to supplicate for its continuance hereafter.

In witness whereaf I have hereante set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

Done in the city of Washington, this Zist day of the content of the cont

offixed. Done in the city of Washington, this The day of October, in the year of our Lord 1870, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

BY GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

Thursday, the 24th day of November, is hereby designated as Thanksgiving Day for 1870 in the State of New York. Let the people everywhere on that day, in their homes, as well as in their places of worship, thank God for his many mercies during the past year, and pray to Him for continued blessings upon the State and country. Let it be a day of peace and good will among men, the spirit of true charity pervading it. Let thanksgivings and prayers be accompanied by goed works, remembering all of us, while thinking of God's mercies, that, in His wisdom, there are always with us those who are in poverty and distress, and that it is our duty, as it should be our destre, to assist and relieve them.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Done at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, this 24th-day of October, A. D. 1870.

By the Governor—

JOHN I. VAN BUREN, Private Secretary.

THANKSGIVING IN BROOKLYN.

How It Will Be Observed-The Fension and the Amusements.
Whether the agitation of the probabilities of a war

in Europe, involving the sacrifice of the peace of Turkey, had anything or not to do with the celebration' of the great turkey-feasting day in Brooklyn is an open question; but it is certain that never heretofore, in the memory of the most antiquated resident, has so large a number of allies of turkey been noted in that city. The Ottoman empire may well feel proud of the honor which will be done her to-day in the patronage bestowed by Americans upon the fowl from which she derives her cogno-

men. Grease, too, as a necessary accompaniment of the Oriental bird, bids fair to be laviably endowed and endorsed by the domestic circles of Columbia. The "Pope's nose" will be twitched to-day with a vengeance by men of all denomination in this goodly "City of Churches." Everybody eats turkey here to-day. Even the men whose ways are dark and whose deeds are peculiar—the "heathen Chinee"-will leave off their well-beloved rat and puppy dog soup and try the breast or drum-

stick of that inevitable dish of "the land of the free and the home of the braye"—the turkey. The butchers drove a thriving trade there yesterdsy in serving their customers—and themselves at the same time—in dispensing the festive fowl for financial considerations of no mean figure. In brief, the indications were, up to a late hour last night, that the day "we celebrate" would

be observed with an air of eathustagen fully up to

the standard auticipations of the most enthusiastic American. There were social gatherings upon every side in Brooklyn last evening. String bands were engaged profinably in giving thestep to "young folks," whose busy feet beat time to tunes that were struck "so gaily, oh!" Feetivity and sociability

lolks," whose busy feet beat time to times that were strick "so gaily, oh!" Festivity and sociability reigned throughout the city, and grateful, joyful hearts assured the return of another Tangksgiving feet. "Pantastical turnouts!" will be made tule morning. The "McGillicutudy Rule Brigade," the O'Foole Lancers," the "McGullicutudy Rule Brigade," the O'Foole Lancers," the "McGullicutudy Rule Brigade," the "Island Town Rangers," the "Goodenoughs," the "Sie nder Feet Lagat Infantry," the "Hod Carriers' wile-Beating Association," the "Prettzel Pionears" and the "D'Fianningan Maskociers!" will allbe heath at an early hour this morning, and march to the culvesing musts of breas bands.

Religious services will be held in the churches of the different denominations, and pulpit cratery will form no minor part of the day's observance in the community which boasts so many church echicos.

On board the United Sistes rocalving ship Vormont the Rev. James J. Kane, Chaplain United States Navy, who has recently been appeinted to duty on this station, will deliver a Thanksgiving sermon to the officers of this atation and the joily, sturdy tars of the ship. The reputation of this eminent gentleman as a speaker guarantees an intellectual treat for all who may attend services on the "quarter deck" of this ship.

In the evening the Park theatre, Hooley's Minstrei Hall, Archy lughest Brooklyn Opens House, the Olympic, the Atheneum and other places of amusement will be crowded in every part. There will also be "mainfeen," which will afford an opportunity for the indulgence of children and their parents or nurses in the sight-seeling line.

A fair is now being held in all of the Church of "Our Lady of Mercy," Debevoise street, in the Novelty Building, Fulton avenue, junction of Fratbush, which will alrord an opportunity for such as desire enjoyment and charity combined to induige their inclination in this manner. The fair is worthy a visit.

The oratorio of the "Messiah" is to be performed

inclination in this manner. The fair is worthy a visit.

The orntorio of the "Messiah" is to be performed at Taimage's Tabernacie in the evening.

A dinner will be given by the indies of the Episcopal Church to the immates of the Aimshouse.

The members of the Bether mission will distribute good edibles to the poor and sick to-day.

The children in the several orphan asylums will also be taken care of in the way of a little feast by those who have room in their hearts for the friendless orphan.

less orphan.

The "Industrial School Association," Bergen street, near Futbush avenue, will give their annual dinner, and the prospects are propitions on every side.

dinner, and the prospects are propitions on every side.

A fair in aid of the French wounded will be held in the evening at the Institute, corner of Cumberland street and De Kaib avonue.

There will be a ball at Rivers' Academy, corner of State and Court streets, which will be attended principally by the pupils and their friends.

St. Vincent's Rome for Newsboys will be the scene of a "joly feed" for the juvenile inmates of that institution. The home is in Vine street. Dinner will take place at eight P. M.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

The fellowing is the official announcement of "the day we celebrate" in Brooklyn, issued by Mayor Kaibfielsch:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Nov. 27, 1870.

The President of the United State and the Governor of the State of New York having appointed Tauraday, the 25th testant, as a day of thankagiving and prayer, I recommend a general observance of the same in this city.

We have many reasons for being thankful. There have been plentful crops, and abundance prevails throughout the land. In this city the year now drawing to a close has not been sadecaed by any deviasting disease or other great calamity. Good health and prosperity have been generally enjoyed. Therefore, let our cityens recognize the manifold blessings with which they have been surrounded, by a suspension of business pursuits or Tauraday, and by returning thanks to the Almighty in such manner as may to them seem proper.

MARTIN KALBELEISCH, Mayor.

A BOLD MIPOSTOR AND FORGER.

How He Moves from Place to Place-Dister, Travels, &c., at the Expense of the North-

Travels, &c., at the Expense of the Northern Central Railway.

[From the Harrisburg (Fa.) Telegraph.]

If GAYST LOTHARIO

now traveling, and one of the boldest of impostors and forgers, is a man representing himself to be J.

I. Kime, the gentlemanly conductor of the Northern Gentral Railway. This counterfest J. L. Kime, instead of attending strictly to some honest vocation, as does the one whose name he assumes, travels free over the different railroads by the use of counterfest iletters, false conductors' ohecks and the most cunning falsehoods. His field is no small one either. If once a certain great and good divine's parish was the world, this man's scene of operations, on the other hand, is limited only by the great oceans which surround the Western Continent. He has travelled FROM FORTLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO with impunity, and has been feted and feasted with all the compliments that could well have been bestowed on an equally prominent railroad man. Yet this individual, so far as known, was never connected with any railroad company at all, either as part owner or even employe. A glance for a few moments at his manceuvres may be of interest; and in order that we may do so the more intelligently a brief description of his person may not be out of place here. He is represented as being a man about forty-five years of age, about five feet nine laches high, gray eyes, trayish hair, dark complexion, no beard, weights about 180 pounds, is a fast and of course a gibt talker, and not only alleges he is J. L. Kime, but that he is a passenger conductor on the Northern Central Railway of "sixteen years" standing." The genuine conductor, J. L. Kime, has not been off the line of the Northern Central Railway this year.

closed."

USES CONDUCTORS' CHECKS.

The ticket enclosed is an imitation of a conductor's check, sometimes used on the railway, the printing being on green card board, of the usual size, purporting to have been issued by "J. L. Kime, Conducter, Northern Central Railway." Any one acquainted with the road on examining one of these cards would at once have perceived that there was something wrong about it, for on the back "Parketon" reads "Parkston," "Harrisburg" is spelled with a linal "h," and "Selinsgrove" reads "Selins Grove."

frove."

Mr. Lotharie, however, made a short stay on the Atlantic coast, and before the proprietor of the Falmouth could be notified of the real character of his guest he had departed. He must have immediately booked himself as

his guest he had departed. He must have immediately booked himself as

A THBOUGH PASSENGER,

for when the next information came to the company their very assuming friend had been to California and back, 'njoying the richest of feasts and dances at different points es his journey, gotten up in honor of the "veteran" conductor of one of Pennsylvanta's great rallways. All of these he doubtless dignified by his presence and graced with many startling adventures and amusing incidents on a road that he probably never travelled over in his life.

HIS RETURN.

Emboldened byfhis successes, he goes from place to place; "checks" reliroad officials out of car fare, and with a brazenness never surpassed in his peculiar line stenders his counterfeit conductor's checks in return for hotel bills. But this is not all—the curtain hidding his infamous course is hardly raised yet. His continued successes increase his assurance that all is going well, and will necessarily continue to go well. With these thoughts in his mind he somewhere ploked up a female, whom he immediately made

where picked up a female, whom he immediately made

A TRAVELLING COMPANION.

This information leaked out to the ears of railread officials in about this fashion:—On the 31st of October the General Superintendent of the Terre Haute and Indianapelis Railroad (leased by the St. Louis, Vandalia, Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad) sends a letter to F. Chandler, General Passenger Agent of the 5t. Louis, Vandalia, Terre Hautel and Indianapolis Railroad, enclosing a trie pass over the road, which had plainly been altered, adding the following words in explanation:—"The enclosed pass was evidently given to J. L. Kime alone, I understand from the conductor that the lady accompanying Mr. Kime was not his wife; but as she had no money, and the weather was very bad, he carried her along."

detriand from the conductor is at the lady accompanying Mr. Kime was not his wife; but as she had no money, and the weather was very bad, he carried her along."

Whereupon Mr. F. Chandler writes E. S. Young, General Passenger Agent Northern Central Railway, enclosing the foregoing letter, pass and all, and appends the following:—"This pass was issued by my chief clerk, in my absence. He says Mr. Kine had letters showing him to be a conductor on your road, issued, he thinks, by an officer at Harrisburg. Yen will note that be extended the limit from ten'to "thirty days, adding another person to it. Please investigate the matter, and let me know how this kind of thing looks to your people." We haven't heard whether the result of the investigation, and the outlook to cur people was satisfactory to the inquirer or not.

Leaves His Travelling Companion.

5 Mr. Loshario, soon after the little jeurney with his lady friend, must have discovered that number one was about all he could safely look after; hence there is very little mystery connected with what follows. We give events briefly:—

On the 28th of October the wife of the bona Ads conductor, who resides at Ealthmore, received a telegram from St. Louis, directed to her husband, "in care of the Superintendent," reading in this way:—"Why don't you send money? Can't leavestill you do. Carrie E. Fletcher, care Sabine House, Eignth and Charles streets." The husband was taking care of his train up the road at the time; but on his resum the mysterious telegram was soon expisitued to the satisfaction of all inverseted Britimoreans.

Several other missives have been received by different persons relative to the impostor's course, the letters he has forged, his trip to Montreal. Canada, some time ago, &c.; but as it was thought best not ogive them publicity at this time, we withhold the publication of anything further, until Mr. Lotbario, who was at large by last advices, is securely imprisoned, and the company have some satisfaction for the trouble and vexation they have be